(LVIIth YEAR.) THE (No. 2892.)

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, JUNE 17, 1802.

HAGUE, April 23.

THE Cato, the Kortenar, and the Pluto, of 68 to 78 guns, with five frigates, are appointed to take out to the Cape of Good Hope the new governor-general, citizen Janſſen, and the commiſſioner of the government, citizen De Miſt. We underſtand, that the Cato and Pluto will from thence proceed to the Eaſt-Indies, for the protection of our trade in that quarter of the world, particularly that to China, for the entire reſtoration of which the greateſt exertion will be employed.

LONDON, April 28.

Private accounts from Paris, of the 20th inſt. contain the following ſtatements:

As an act of grace, and a proof that religion and mercy were about to reſume their reign, the liſts of the emigrants, it is underſtood, were literally thrown into the fire on the day previous to the celebration of the religious feſtival at *Notre Dame!* A reſerve was previouſly made of about 500 names including thoſe perſons who have diſtinguiſhed themſelves in ſo marked a way in the courſe of the revolution, that they cannot, it is thought, be with propriety reſtored. Thoſe who are allowed to return, will re-enter on that part of their property which has not been diſpoſed of, with the exception of woods *de haute de fatale* (full grown foreſts) which, without recompence to their owners, are to be reſerved for the uſe of the nation.

April 27.

DEFINITIVE TREATY.

The following ſeparate article to the definitive treaty has not yet been publiſhed:

It is agreed that the omiſſion of ſome titles which may have taken place in the preſent treaty, ſhall not be prejudicial to the powers or of the perſons concerned.

It is further agreed that the Engliſh and French languages made uſe of in all the copies of the preſent treaty ſhall not form an example, which may be alledged or quoted as precedent, or in any manner prejudice the contracting powers whoſe languages have not been uſed; and that for the future what has been obſerved, and ought to be obſerved with regard to, and on the part of, powers who are in the practice and poſſeſſion of giving and receiving copies of like treaties in any other language, ſhall be conformed with; the preſent treaty having nevertheleſs the ſame force and virtue as if the aforeſaid practice had been thereon obſerved.

In witneſs whereof, we the underwritten plenipotentiaries of his Britannic majeſty, of the French republic, of his Catholic majeſty, and of the Batavian republic, have ſigned the preſent ſeparate article, and have cauſed our reſpective ſeals to be affixed thereto.

Done at Amiens, the twenty-ſeventh day of March, one thouſand eight hundred and two; the ſixth Germinal, year ten, of the French republic.

(L. S.) CORNWALLIS,
(L. S.) JOSEPH BUONAPARTE,
(L. S.) J. NICHOLAS DE AZARA,
(L. S.) C. J. SCHIMMELPENNINCK.

The copy of the definitive treaty to be laid before parliament is printed both in French and Engliſh.

April 28.

It is the intention of the French government, in the event of the reduction of St. Domingo under the authority of the mother country, to hold out an encouragement to three thouſand European families to ſettle there for the double purpoſe of repairing the deſtruction of European manners and civiliſation, and forming a counterpoiſe to the power of the blacks.

April 29.

From Bruſſels, April 15, we have the following intereſting article:—"According to letters from Weſel all the Pruſſian regiments in the diſtricts of Sileſia and Luſace are ordered to be replaced on the war eſtabliſhment. Similar orders were previouſly iſſued with reſpect to the regiments in garriſon in Poliſh Pruſſia. All the fortreſſes on the frontier towards Bohemia are to be immediately repaired and furniſhed with paliſadoes. On the other hand, it is ſaid that a camp will be formed on the left bank of the Rhine about the beginning of May. Every where the Pruſſian recruiting officers augment their corps by their uſual methods. Theſe military preparations give riſe to an infinity of conjectures."

The nomination of an ambaſſador to repreſent the republic of France at our court, has at length taken place, and the choice of the firſt conſul has fallen on general Berthier. No time is as yet fixed for general Berthier's leaving Paris. On his arrival here, M. Otto will depart for America.

We received this morning Paris papers to the 26th. They do not contain one article of much importance. The dey of Algiers has ratified the treaty of peace with France. The French funds have fallen—they are 56. 8 10.

A letter from a gentleman at Cadiz, to his correſpondent in London, dated April 2, gives the following account of the agreeable turn which buſineſs has aſſumed there in conſequence of the concluſion of peace and the remittances from America:

"I have the ſatisfaction to inform you of the arrival of the money from Spaniſh America, ſo long expected. The Argonaut, Spaniſh man of war, is arrived here to-day from Vera Cruz, after a paſſage of fifty-eight days. She brings a moſt valuable cargo, conſiſting of

Dollars. 3,200,000 for the king.
4,119,269 for individuals.

Total 7,319,269

Beſides 400 bales of Cochineal, and 400 ſerons of Indigo.

"Three frigates, with three millions of dollars each, had ſailed for Cadiz before the Argonaut left Vera Cruz; and two men of war, the St. Peter and St. Fulgeneir, with ſix millions each, were to ſail ſoon after. We may therefore look for them every moment.

"This has been a glorious day for Cadiz; for the news we had from England was of ſuch a nature that we were much afraid of a renewal of hoſtilities. Our ſatisfaction is complete. The moment the Argonaut was ſeen off Cadiz, an expreſs arrived from Paris, with the agreeable intelligence that every thing had been ſettled at Amiens. This has cauſed ſuch a general joy, and ſuch a ſudden change in the ſituation of Cadiz, that its inhabitants have already the face of peace and plenty. Our paper money was roſing this morning 23 per cent. and is already come to 14."

During the courſe of the ceremony in Notre Dame on Sunday ſe'nnight, Hehul, the leader of the band, preſented the chief conſul with the plan of the feſtival, in which the orcheſtra was placed in front; the conſul obſerved, "Let the muſic go into the tribune; I will have a battalion of troops in front and rear, *rangees en bataille.*" The other remonſtrated, that the muſic would be entirely loſt; "That's all one to me (ſaid the conſul) I'll have the ſoldiers in front of me."

April 30.

An article from Baſle, April 16, ſays, they have received official intelligence, that the Valais will be ſeparated from Helvetia, and will form a democratic republic, free and independent, of which the town of Sion will be the capital. The French republic guarantees its independence. It will be governed by a legiſlative committee, elected by the members of the legiſlature. France reſerves to itſelf the right of ſending troops through the Valais, for the purpoſe of communicating with the Italian republic. This news has produced the moſt lively pleaſure in the Valais. The greater part of the French troops at preſent in the Valais will be withdrawn; one battalion only will remain until the definitive organization of the Valaiſan republic.

May 1.

The conſequences which will reſult to many captains in the navy, by the repeal of the condemnation of American veſſels in the Weſt-Indies, will be of a very ſerious nature, and fall very hard on thoſe officers who have acted only in the execution of their inſtructions. We underſtand it is their intention to petition the admiralty board on the ſubject, and if the matter be not taken up there, it will come before the houſe of commons.

May 3.

On Saturday we received the Paris journals to the 27th ult. inclusive; and yeſterday thoſe of the 28th reached us.

It is with great ſatisfaction that we preſent to our readers the act of grace reſpecting the French emigrants, which we have announced ſome weeks ſince to have been in contemplation. The Moniteur of the 27th contains a ſenatus conſultas, which decrees an amneſty in their favour, and with certain exceptions, and ſubject to certain conditions, they are permitted to return to their country and enjoy the rights of its citizens. The exceptions are as follow:

1ſt. The individuals who have been chiefs of armed aſſemblies againſt the republic.

2d. Thoſe who have held commiſſions in the armies of the enemy.

3d. Thoſe who ſince the foundation of the republic have preſerved their employments in the houſeholds of the ci-devant French princes.

4th. Thoſe who are known to have been or to be at preſent either the promoters or actors of civil or foreign war.

5th. Commanders by ſea or land, as well as the repreſentatives of the people, who have been guilty of treaſon to the republic.

6th. The archbiſhops and biſhops, who, diſavowing all legitimate authority, have refuſed to give in their reſignation; but the number of individuals to be finally maintained on the liſt is not to exceed one thouſand.

All emigrants are requeſted to return to France before the 23d of September next. On their arrival they are to declare before commiſſaries at certain ſpecified frontier towns, that they return by virtue of the amneſty; this declaration is to be followed by an oath of fidelity to the government, which is to be taken within a month by the emigrants who have previouſly returned to France. They muſt formally renounce all places, titles, diſtinctions, ſalaries, &c. which they may have obtained from foreign powers; a certificate of amneſty, ſigned by the miniſter, will then follow. They are, however, to be for ten years under the ſpecial ſuperintendance of government, which alſo reſerves to itſelf the power, if circumſtances appear to require it, of removing them 20 leagues, or even to a greater diſtance from their uſual places of reſidence. During this period, however, they are to enjoy the rights of French citizens. Whatever property of the emigrants remains in the hands of government is to be reſtored to them, with the exception of woods and foreſts, which are declared to be inalienable; immovable property applied to the public ſervice; claims on the great navigable canals; and dividends ariſing from public funds ſince their emigration.

The Moniteur of the 28th gives the correſpondence that has taken place between the Britiſh and French admirals in the Weſt-Indies on the ſubject of the requeſt made by the latter for proviſions for the troops and ſhips at St. Domingo. Admiral Duckworth was obliged to decline the demand, being himſelf greatly in want of ſupplies for his own fleet.

The French budget for the ſervice of the year has been opened in the legiſlative body. The expenditure is ſtated at 500 millions (nearly 21 millions ſterling) for the whole year, viz. from Sept. 23, 1801, to Sept. 23, 1802.

The revenue is expected, with ſome amelioration, to meet the expenditure. The direct and indirect taxes are to be continued. The perſonal or poll tax is to be increaſed ſomething leſs that a 32d. The fiſheries on the rivers are to be farmed out. A vote of credit for 300 millions for the year 11, is propoſed, in order that the public ſervice may experience no check whilſt the legiſlative body is not ſitting.

NEW-YORK, June 7.

Captain Bonamy, of the ſchooner Antoinette, from Cayenne, informs us, that ſeveral American veſſels arrived there before his departure, but were not permitted to enter or to diſpoſe of their cargoes unleſs it conſiſted of flour, which was in great demand, and ſold at from 12 to 14 dollars per barrel. This prohibition, which was rigidly enforced by Victor Hugues, the governor, was ſaid to be occaſioned by the arrival of four French ſhips from Europe, who had ſupplied the colony with every neceſſary article of conſumption, exceping flour.

[*Communicated by a gentleman from Havanna, arrived yesterday.*]

In the Courier of May 20, printed at Havanna, an order of the governor appeared under date of the 12th May, that all foreigners ſhould depart from that place in 30 days; that thoſe who had been in the habit of doing buſineſs there ſhould quit, unleſs they ſhould receive permiſſion from the king to remain—unleſs this order was complied with, their property would be confiſcated, and their perſons ſent to Spain.

The arrival on Saturday of the Henry, from Liverpool, has extended our European advices to the firſt of May inclusive.

The ratification of the powers concerned in the definitive treaty lately concluded, having been received at London, the king has formally iſſued his proclamation, declaring, "That the ſaid treaty of peace be obſerved inviolably as well by ſea as land, and in all places whatſoever."

The article from Bruſſels confirms our recent accounts relative to the warlike preparations of Pruſſia, Ruſſia, &c.

The price of articles uſually exported to Great-Britain from America, had experienced a very great depreſſion. In a Liverpool price current of the 29th April, upland cotton was quoted at from 10d. to 11d. ſterling, a pound.

Lord Kenyon died worth 300,000l. all acquired by his own profeſſion and an unrelaxing ſyſtem of economy.

On the evening of the 29th April, when the illuminations took place in London on account of the peace, the houſe of William Cobbett, book-ſeller in Pall-mall, (the notorious Peter Porcupine) in conſiſtency with the ſame ſpirit of anti-pacific ſickneſs

which diſtinguiſhed it on the former illuminations for the ſignature of preliminaries, remained inexorably *opaque*. The mob, with equal conſiſtency, took umbrage, and vented their indignation on the windows, ſaſhes, ſhutters, and every thing about the houſe that was not impregnable to bludgeons and paving ſtones.

Price of ſtocks on the 30th of April, at 1 o'clock, Conſols 77—Omnium 4¼.

Perhaps no part of the European intelligence will be read with more attention than the following article, which we copy from the Courier of the 30th April. It is unqueſtionably of conſiderable importance, as containing the ſentiments of the French government on two ſubjects involving the honour and intereſts of the United States.

From the Gazette De France.

Every body, perhaps, has not remarked with the ſame attention a paſſage in the firſt diſpatches from general Le Clerc, in which he obſerves, that the guns, cannon and powder, which were found at the Cape, were furniſhed by the United States of America.

Perhaps it would be unjuſt to found upon this circumſtance a ſerious reproach againſt a government ſuppoſed to be attached to France by principle, by intereſt, and by a juſt ſentiment of gratitude. But if we connect this fact with ſeveral other things; if we apply it to a general ſyſtem of politics adopted by the United ſtates, under the preſidency of Mr. Jefferſon's predeceſſor, the above-mentioned paſſage in general Le Clerc's letter may not appear inſignificant.

Some months ago we publiſhed in this paper an anecdote, which, though it remained unknown for a long time, did not the leſs deſerve ſerious attention. It related to an interview which took place at St. Domingo between Touſſaint Louverture and the commercial agent of the United States, at the moment in which the reſult of the famous battle of Maringo had been made known. The plan of the American government was then to act in concert with the Britiſh, to determine the negro general to declare the independence of St. Domingo; and that was one of the principal inſtructions of the commercial agent. Conferences continued to take place upon this ſubject, when Touſſaint, informed of what had taken place in Italy, changed his reſolution all at once, and cried out, in the accent of deſpair—*Moi pas connoitre ca que devenir—mais Maringo la tuer moi*.—(I know not what all this will produce; but this Maringo kills me;) and upon this the negotiation was put an end to, or at leaſt ſuſpended.

That Mr. Jefferſon, become ſince preſident of the federal government, has not followed the political ſyſtem of his predeceſſor—that he has adopted a mode of conduct leſs Machiavelian, appears inconteſtible. But the ideas, either more or leſs liberal, of a man who is placed for a time at the head of an elective government, ought not to be of any weight in the judgment which may be formed upon the order of things to which he belongs eventually; and when it is neceſſary to examine the general intereſts and ſituation of America, the private opinion of Mr. Jefferſon becomes almoſt a matter of indifference.

If we pay attention to the rapid increaſe of the population, the induſtry, trade and wealth of the United States, we cannot avoid foreſeeing that that power is deſtined one day to rule over the new world, and to place under its yoke all the Weſt-India colonies. Is it not the intereſt of Europe to endeavour, while it is yet time, to remove that epoch to a greater diſtance; and does not policy require that there ſhould be eſtabliſhed as ſoon as poſſible upon the continent of America, a barrier againſt the preſumed ambition of a people to whom nature has promiſed the empire of half the world.

The idea of re-attaching Louiſiana to the domain of France, is, perhaps, of all political conceptions, the wiſeſt and moſt important. England herſelf could not avoid applauding the plan of eſtabliſhing on the *terra firma* of America, an European power capable of oppoſing an impenetrable barrier to the torrent which might one day, without that precaution, ſpread from the north to the ſouth, cover Mexico, the Weſt-Indies, Canada, and ſhut Europe out from the paſſage of the Atlantic. Spain, enfeebled, has too many diſtant poſſeſſions to defend and preſerve, to keep the power of the United States confined within its preſent limits. Great-Britain, herſelf is not in a condition to form a military eſtabliſhment upon *terra firma*, capable of inſuring the pretenſions and rights of Europe upon that part of the world.

It is true that the government of the union has promiſed to other nations to remain within its preſent limits. But do we not know, that in politics the execution of theſe kinds of promiſes remain always ſubordinate to a multitude of events and circumſtances which cannot be foreſeen? And beſides, though the federal government ſhould renounce for a century all ſyſtem of agrandizement, is it nothing to occupy a territory fertile and extenſive enough for the ſupport of 100 millions of inhabitants? Is it nothing to rule over 500 leagues of maritime coaſt, to have 50 iſles under the eye and hand, to reign on the Atlantic, and to ſee itſelf ſeparated from the South Sea, only by ſavage nations ready to receive the yoke from whatever power ſhall appear before them in arms? What means this project of civilizing the Indian tribes; and to whom would theſe people belong but to the government who takes upon itſelf to poliſh them, and which has no rival to fear, being itſelf a-lone eſtabliſhed in the centre of the new world?

Let it not then be imagined that the plan of uniting Louiſiana to the dominion of the French republic is dictated by ambition, or that it is part of a pure and ſimple ſyſtem of aggrandizement. The preſervation of the European poſſeſſions in the Weſt-Indies has rendered this plan neceſſary; and the intereſt of all the maritime powers of Europe, is to ſee the ſtrongeſt amongſt them form an eſtabliſhment on the continent of America, ſufficiently impoſing and important to ſerve as a counterpoiſe to the domination of the United States.

June 9.

Ship William, capt. Gardiner, in 34 days from London, and 32 days from the Downs, arrived at this port yeſterday. Papers by this veſſel to the evening of the 4th of May are received at the office of the Mercantile Advertiſer.

They inform us that the Mondovi brig arrived at Malta from Egypt on the 28th February, with the intelligence of the Mameluke chiefs having retired to Upper Egypt, and declared war againſt the Porte. Several bloody actions had taken place between them and the grand vizier, with various ſucceſs. Sir Richard Bickerton was on the point of ſetting ſail from Malta for Alexandria, to endeavour to put an end to theſe hoſtile operations.

The hoipodar of Wallachia has been defeated, and his army diſperſed, by Paſſwan Oglou.

A convention dated the 2d March has been concluded between the emperor of Germany and the Sublime Porte, by which the Ottoman government engages to protect againſt the attacks of the Barbary ſtates all veſſels belonging to ſubjects of his Imperial majeſty which ſhall be provided with a Turkiſh firman.

A letter from the Hague ſays that the Engliſh government has ſent orders to the Moluccas to tranſport, before the Britiſh troops evacuate the iſland, all the ſeeds and plants of ſpices to Jamaica and Trinidad. Thus the commerce in ſpices, which the Dutch have hitherto enjoyed excluſively, and which has ſo materially contributed to enrich their merchants, will be now divided with Great-Britain.

A converſation of conſiderable importance took place in the Britiſh houſe of commons on the night of Monday the 3d May. Mr. Windham ſtated his reaſons for giving notice of a motion reſpecting the definitive treaty, and entered into a detail of the objections which had been thrown out at different times in both houſes by gentlemen of his opinion. Mr. Pitt defended the definitive treaty againſt Mr. Windham's attack, but reſerved the full ſtatement of his arguments until the promoſed motion ſhould be made. He ſaid, however, with reſpect to the apprehenſions expreſſed for the ſafety of the Britiſh Eaſt-India dominion, in conſequence of the non-renewal of former treaties, that not only no Engliſh member of parliament could find any ſolid ground of objection or uneaſineſs, but that no rival could diſcover a plauſible pretence for cavil on that account. He defended generally the non-renewal treaties, and contended that the advantage of the omiſſion was as great on the part of England as France. Mr. W's notice was of a motion for Tueſday the 18th of May; but Mr. Addington moved, as an amendment, Tueſday the 11th. The reaſon he gave for this was, the neceſſity of terminating the work of peace (already too long ſuſpended) as ſpeedily as poſſible.

In the courſe of his obſervations reſpecting the definitive treaty, remarking on the ceſſion of Louiſiana to the French, Mr. Windham ſaid,—

"By this acquiſition the French are eſtabliſhed in a ſpace as unbounded as the view it opens, whether north or ſouth. What a preſent have we made in it to the Americans! We have placed a ſerpent at their feet by which they will ultimately be devoured. We have put them in that ſtate in which they muſt become willing ſlaves under the dominion of France. We all know ſomething of human nature. We know that men deteſt the inſtrument leſs than the cauſe, and turn their reſentment upon thoſe whom they can make to feel it moſt. They will not, of courſe, heſitate between us and the French; and thus we ſhall eventually forfeit the friendſhip of America by the agrandizement of the French in that quarter. As to the wealth which this eſtabliſhment opens to them, it has no limits but their will. On the continent of South-America there is no power that can reſiſt them. There are the ſources of the wealth of the world: but if gentlemen do not feel the conſequence of their paſſing into the hands of the French, it would be in vain for me to impreſs them with an idea of their importance."

To this part of Mr. Windham's ſpeech, the chancellor of the exchequer (Mr. Addington) replied:

"In the climax of reaſons that the honourable gentleman had gone through, he laid conſiderable ſtreſs on the dangers which menaced the independency of the American ſtates from the French having a ſettlement in Louiſiana. Undoubtedly every acceſſion to the French power in that part of the world, and every thing that threatened the independence of the United States was ground of ſerious apprehenſion: but was it only from Louiſiana that France could make the attack, if ſhe had ſuch power and was ſo diſpoſed? Did the honourable gentlemen pretend to ſay that if a large military force was ſent to Guiana, it may not from thence be made to act with altogether as much effect? Did he mean to ſay that the attempt might not be made from St. Domingo, if that iſland was brought under proper ſubjection, and made the depot of an armament intended for that purpoſe; if, finally, the countries themſelves were not diſpoſed to aſſert their own independence, and Great-Britain was inclined to look tamely on? It was, therefore, not from Louiſiana alone that the power of France was to be dreaded, but from many other quarters equally."

At the date of our laſt accounts from Paris, a new mode of public inſtruction has been agreed to by the tribunate, and was under diſcuſſion by the legiſlative body. The revolutionary names which many of the public hoſpitals were diſtinguiſhed, and which tended to deſtroy thoſe recollections that encourage benevolence by doing honour to the benefactor, are to be aboliſhed, and the original names reſtored.

BALTIMORE, June 10.

POPULATION OF ENGLAND.

By a late return it appears, that there are in England and Wales,

Inhabited houſes	1,575,923
Families occupying them	1,896,783
Uninhabited houſes	57,475
Males	4,715,711
Females	4,627,869
Total of perſons	9,343,578

It is expected that an enumeration of Scotland and Ireland will ſoon be taken. It has been pretty accurately aſcertained, that in Scotland there are 1,700,000 inhabitants—and in Ireland 4,000,000.

Died in England, on Sunday morning, the 13th of April, while writing in his ſtudy, at the Priory, near Derby, to which he had lately removed, Dr. DARWIN, without the leaſt previous indiſpoſition. This gentleman juſtly held a high rank in the literary world, by his writings of the *Botanic Garden, Zoonomia, Phytologia*, &c.

June 12.

A New-York paper of the 10th inſt. ſays, "Accounts from Cape Francois are to the 19th ult. when every thing was tranquil. Touſſaint had ſurrendered on the terms announced in general Le Clerc's letter to him. The moſt intereſting article from this quarter is, "That ſix thouſand troops had paſſed the Cape, in a ſquadron deſtined to take poſſeſſion of Louiſiana."

A gentleman from New-Orleans mentions, that the Spaniards there were in daily expectation of the arrival of a force and government from France to take poſſeſſion of that rich and delightful country.

[*Boſton Centinel.*]

USEFUL DISCOVERY.

We underſtand the rev. Burgiſs Alliſon, of Bordentown, has diſcovered an eaſy, cheap, and effectual mode of diveſting ſpirits of its eſſential or empyreumatic oil (which cauſes in ſpirits that diſagreeable and nauſeous taſte and ſmell) thereby giving it at once all the properties and advantages of age and rectification. [*Trent. pap.*]

Miſs Bingham, juſt married to the third ſon of Sir Francis Baring, is one of the greateſt fortunes of the preſent times. Her father is director of the bank in Philadelphia, a man poſſeſſed of immenſe riches. [*London paper.*]

ANNAPOLIS, June 17.

WE are authoriſed to ſtate, that HORATIO RIDOUT, Eſquire, has conſented to be a candidate at the next election of delegates for Anne-Arundel county.

L O S T,

Suppoſed by Lending,

THE LAWS of MARYLAND from 1777 to 1783, both inclufive, in one volume—A return of them will much oblige

F. GREEN.

On Tueſday the 20th of July next, will be EXPOSED to PUBLIC SALE, for ready CASH, at JOHN WOODARD's tavern, on Elk-Ridge,

ALL the tracts or parcels of land, whereon Charles Hammond, of Charles, now lives, called, *September the 14th, 1739, I was born John Hammond, ſon of John*, containing ſix hundred and ſixty-ſix acres, and *Addition*, containing thirty acres, and one negro man, one negro woman, and three children, three head of horſes, one cart, and ten head of black cattle, taken in execution as the property of CHARLES HAMMOND, of Charles, by virtue of a writ of *fieri facias* out of Anne-Arundel county court, at the ſuit of WILLIAM ALEXANDER.

HENRY HOWARD, Sheriff of Anne-Arudel county.

THE meeting of the SOCIETY of the CINCINNATI, which ſtands adjourned to the fourth of July next, (it being Sunday,) the members thereof are reſpectfully informed, that the ſaid meeting will be held at Mr. EVANS's tavern, in Baltimore, on Monday the 5th of July next, at 11 o'clock, in the forenoon; the members of the ſaid ſociety are requeſted to give their attendance.

By order,

ROBERT DENNY, Sec.

Annapolis, June 15th, 1802.

Twenty Dollars Reward.

STOLEN, from the ſubſcriber's plantation, near Mr. Baldwin's tavern, Prince-George's county, on the 11th inſtant, a gray GELDING, about 10 or 11 years old, and 14 hands high, he is handſome and delicately made, paces, trots, and gallops, and is a pleaſant ſaddle horſe; he has a thin mane, a ſwitch tail, and is low in flеſh, having ploughed all the ſpring. The above reward will be paid to any perſon who will apprehend the thief, ſo that he be brought to juſtice, and who will deliver the horſe to me; eight dollars will be paid for the horſe alone.

Annapolis, June 14, 1802. GEORGE [illegible]

UNITED STATES LOAN-OFFICE,

STATE of MARYLAND, June 2, 1802.

I CERTIFY, that it appears by the books of my office, that on the 23d day of April, 1792, a certificate, No. 831, for five hundred and thirty-three dollars and thirty-three cents funded six per cent. stock, bearing interest from the first day of April, 1792, was issued in the name of IGNATIUS PERRY, of Virginia, which sum was placed to his credit on the books in said office, and that he still remains a creditor on said books for the above-mentioned sum.

B. HARWOOD, Com.

NOTICE.

THE subscriber deposited the certificate above-mentioned about five years ago with the late doctor Robert Pottenger, of Prince-George's county; and since his death it cannot be found, and has been lost, perhaps from inattention. All persons are hereby cautioned against receiving it.

2 IGNATIUS PERRY.

PROPOSALS

By DAVID BROWN, No. 372, North Third-street Philadelphia,

FOR PUBLISHING BY SUBSCRIPTION,

A COMPENDIUM OF NATURAL PHILOSOPHY:

IN FIVE VOLUMES.

BY JOHN WESLEY, A. M.

" These are thy glorious works, Parent of Good,
" Almighty! Thine this universal frame,
" Thus wond'rous fair! Thyself how wond'rous
" then!"

THE erudition of Mr. Wesley stands in competition with the *first* writers of the present age. He was of a deep penetrating mind—matured by *long experience* in *scientific* studies. He willingly embraced any toil which might promote the *wisdom* and *happiness* of mankind. With this view, he compiled this SYSTEM OF NATURAL PHILOSOPHY.

This work is not too diffuse, nor expressed in many words, but comprised in so moderate a compass, as not to require any large *expence*, either of *time* or *money*—Not maimed or imperfect; but containing whatever is *known* with any degree of *certainty*, either with regard to the *earth* or the *heavens*, and this in the plainest dress; simply and nakedly expressed, in the most *clear*, *easy*, and *intelligible* manner, that the nature of things would allow—To which are added, the most valuable *discoveries* both of our own and the foreign societies, *ancient* and *modern*. The learned have admired this performance as a most *useful* and *instructive compendium*.

CONDITIONS.

I. This work will be neatly printed, with a new type, on fine medium paper, in five volumes, each volume containing nearly four hundred pages, duodecimo.

II. A volume will be published every three months, neatly bound and lettered, payable on delivery, 1 dollar and 40 cents.

III. Subscribers names will be annexed to the last volume.

IV. An elegant portrait of the author will be given as a frontispiece, executed by the first American artist.

V. As soon as sufficient encouragement is met with, the work shall be put to press.

VI. Those who obtain ten subscribers, and are responsible for their payment, shall receive one copy gratis.

*** Subscriptions received at this office. 2

JAMES WILLIAMSON,

SADDLER,

INFORMS the citizens of Annapolis, and the public in general, that he has commenced business in Corn-Hill-street, and will carry on the saddlery business in its various branches, and as it is his fixed resolution to attend to the duty of his profession has a flattering hope he shall meet with encouragement. Orders from the country shall have punctual attention.

Annapolis, May 28, 1802. 2

COMMITTED to my custody, on the 30th of April, a stout black fellow, by the name of ISAAC, who says he belongs to SAMUEL MARSHALL, living in Loudon county, Virginia, he is about 35 years of age, 5 feet 8 or 10 inches high, shews his teeth very much when he laughs, and wears his hair queued; his cloathing an osnabrig shirt, kersey jacket and trousers, and has a large scar on his left ankle. The owner is requested to come and pay his fees, and take him away, or he will be sold for them.

HENRY HOWARD, Sheriff of Anne-Arundel county.

June 6, 1802. 2

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to JAMES WEST, of Annapolis, are requested to come and settle their accounts, by paying the money, or giving their bonds or notes by the 20th of June, which will prevent further trouble; those who do not comply with this notice will be compelled by law.

Annapolis, May 29, 1802. 3X

THIS is to give notice, that the subscriber, of Anne-Arundel county, in the State of Maryland, hath obtained from the orphans court of Anne-Arundel county, in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of JULIET BREWER, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased; all persons having claims against the deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at or before the twenty-fifth day of November next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 25th day of May, 1802.

2 NICHOLAS JOYCE, Administrator.

To be RENTED,

THAT commodious dwelling-house, lately occupied by WALTER DULANY, Esq; in this city, to which belongs an excellent garden, out houses, &c. For terms apply to Mr. ADDISON, now in possession of the premises, or to

R. K. WATTS.

Annapolis, May 17, 1802. 3

FASHIONABLE DRY GOODS,

Of every Description.

THE subscribers beg leave to inform the public ingeneral, and their friends in particular, that they have just received from Philadelphia, and now opening at their shop, in Cornhill-street, next door to Mr. Lloyd M. Lowe, an elegant assortment of ladies and gentlemen's fashionable goods, for this and the ensuing season, which they are determined to sell at the most reduced prices, and hope thereby to merit the attention of those who wish to favour them with their custom.

M. & P. CURRAN.

Annapolis, April 27, 1802. 6

Ten Dollars Reward.

RAN away the Wednesday after Whitsunday last, a negro boy named HEZ, about nineteen years of age, five feet high, he is a black fellow, and stammers when spoken to, he is an artful villain, and on the left or right shoulder is a mark by a burn when a child; had on when he went away, a long blue coat, a pair of corduroy pantaloons, an osnabrig shirt. I suppose he is harboured by his father who belongs to Walter Clagett, in Anne-Arundel county, near Queen-Anne. Whoever takes up said fellow, and secures him in any gaol, so that I may get him again, shall receive the above reward, paid by

BENJ. DUVALL, of ELISHA.

N. B. I forewarn all persons from harbouring said fellow on their peril. 5

I HEREBY forbid all persons from passing in any manner through my plantations, but by and with the public roads leading through them, or from hunting with either dogs or gun, particularly those who pull down my fences on that direction of my plantation adjoining the land of the late Vincent Lusby.

April 22, 1802. 6 W. BROGDEN.

LAWS of MARYLAND,

Compiled by WILLIAM KILTY, ESQUIRE,

With a copious INDEX,

In two volumes;

Handsomely bound in calf; and lettered,

Printed under the authority of the General Assembly,

Price, Twenty-five Dollars,

Are now ready for SALE, and may be had at the Printing-Office, Annapolis.

The following is an extract from the report of the committee of the House of Delegates appointed to examine the work:

" THE committee to whom was referred the memorial of William Kilty, having referred to the resolutions of the general assembly, by which the memorialist has been appointed to revise and prepare for publication a complete edition of the laws of this state now in force, and inspected the manner in which the work has been executed, are of opinion that the same has been prepared with great labour, and distinguished accuracy and ability."

KENNEDY,

Carver, Gilder, and Looking-Glass Manufacturer, No. 2, North Gay-street, Baltimore.

RESPECTFULLY informs the inhabitants of Annapolis, that he executes all kinds of ornamental carving and gilding looking-glass and picture frames, gerondoles, brackets, window cornices, gilt chairs, tables, &c. He has erected tables for the polishing and silvering of old looking-glasses, which will in every respect render them equal to new. He flatters himself, from the encouragement he has already received from several inhabitants of Annapolis, that he will be enabled to give that general satisfaction, which will be the height of his ambition, to accomplish which no exertion on his part shall be spared. He has, for their greater convenience and more correctly receiving their orders, appointed Mr. J. Shaw to receive their commands, which will be executed at his general prices, which are the lowest Philadelphia. The greatest allowance made for old looking-glasses in exchange. 3

THE subscriber has furnished himself with the following articles of DRUGS and MEDICINES, of the best quality, which he will sell in small quantities, viz.

Red and yellow bark, castor oil, glauber's salts, opium, magnesia, sago, Goulard's extract, Anderson's, Scott's, and H. Watkins's anti-bilious pills; also a few lancets.

He has added to his assortment of dry goods, Irish linens, brown ticklenburgs, brown Irish dowlas, dimities, boy's and men's felt hats, fustians, &c. &c. which he will sell remarkably low for cash.

WILLIAM WILKINS.

Annapolis, June 10, 1802. 2

I DO hereby certify, that JOHN WOODARD, (by negro Jacob) has brought before me, as a trespassing stray, a small sorrel HORSE, about thirteen hands high, with a small blaze, and some part of his under lip white, his right eye has been hurt, and he is fearful of its being touched, the two left feet white, as are the hoofs, casters and trots fine, and is full of spirit, no perceivable brand, has never been shod, and is four years old.

A. DORSEY.

May 21, 1802. 2

In CHANCERY, May 28, 1802.

CHARLES SCOTT, an insolvent debtor, of Prince-George's county, having heretofore applied, by petition, in writing, to the chancellor, praying the benefit of an act for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors, passed at the last session of the general assembly, and a schedule, and list, on oath, as by the said act required, being annexed to the petition, and the chancellor being satisfied, by competent testimony, that the said Charles Scott hath resided in the State of Maryland for more than two years last preceding the passage of the said act, and having, at the time of his application, been imprisoned, and having been brought before the chancellor and discharged from imprisonment, on taking the oath by the said act required, and the said Charles Scott having since produced the assent, in writing, of so many of his creditors, as have due to them, according to the list aforesaid, the amount of two thirds of the debts due by him at the time of passing the said act; it is thereupon adjudged and ordered, that the said Charles Scott appear before the chancellor, in the chancery office, on the eighteenth day of September next, to answer such interrogatories as may be proposed to him by his creditors, that the said day be and it is hereby appointed the time for his creditors to appear and recommend a trustee for their benefit, and that the said Charles Scott give notice of the passage of this order, by causing a copy of it to be inserted three times in the Maryland Gazette before the eighteenth day of June next.

True copy,

Test. SAMUEL HARVEY HOWARD,
Reg. Cur. Can. 3X

STEPHEN RUMMELLS,

Boot and Shoe-Maker,

Corn-Hill-street, Annapolis,

RETURNS his sincere thanks to the public at large, and his customers in particular, for past favours, and hopes they will continue their custom as usual, he assures them that nothing shall be wanting on his part to give complete satisfaction. He has laid in the best materials, and will execute his work in the neatest manner. Gentlemen may suit themselves with good and serviceable shoes for servants, on the usual credit.

May 29, 1802. 3

Twenty Dollars Reward.

RAN away from the subscriber, living in Prince-George's county, near Patuxent Iron Works, on the first instant, a negro man named ISAAC, about thirty years of age, five feet eight or nine inches high; he is black, has very red eyes, a down look, a scar on the top of his head, about the size of a dollar, where no hair grows, stoops in his shoulders; he went off in his common working cloathing, but it is probable he may change his dress and endeavour to pass as a free man; he was purchased in Charles county, where it is probable he will be harboured. Whoever will take up the above negro, and deliver him to the subscriber, or secure him in any gaol, shall be entitled to the above reward, paid by

RICHARD SNOWDEN.

May 10, 1802. 3

H. HAYDEN,

DENTIST,

OFFERS his sincere thanks to the ladies and gentlemen of Annapolis for their generous encouragement during his stay in February, and by his strict attention to delicacy and tenderness in all operations on the teeth and gums, and the most implicit candour in his advice, he hopes to merit a continuance of theirs and the public's patronage. From the numerous opportunities he has had of proving his abilities in this as well as other towns in this state, he deems it unnecessary to enter into a detail of the operations that come within the line of his profession, the utility of which (when judiciously performed) is too well known to need any comment. Those persons who favoured him with their custom during his former stay, may have their teeth examined gratis, and those who wish to be waited on at their residence will please to send a line, or servant, to him at Mrs. Nixon's boarding house, Corn-hill-street.

May 19, 1802. 4X

IMPORTANT.

A fresh supply of the following

VALUABLE MEDICINES

Are received from the Patent and Family Medicine Store of Lee & Co. Baltimore,

And for sale, by

GIDEON WHITE,

At his store, who is appointed the ONLY agent in Annapolis.

DR. HAMILTON's ELIXIR,

A sovereign remedy for colds, obstinate coughs, asthmas, sore throats, and approaching consumptions.

To parents who may have children afflicted with the

HOOPING COUGH,

THIS discovery is of the first magnitude, as it is an immediate relief, checks the progress, and in a short time entirely removes the most cruel disorder to which children are liable, the Elixir is so perfectly agreeable and the dose so small, that no difficulty arises in taking it.

From LUTHER MARTIN, Esq; attorney-general of the State of Maryland.

Gentlemen,

I comply with your request in stating my opinion of Hamilton's elixir—It has been used in my family for two or three years past, with uniform success, whenever colds, coughs, or similar complaints have rendered medicine necessary—I have myself found it an excellent and agreeable remedy for a very painful and troublesome affection of the breast, accompanied with soreness and with obstructed and difficult breathing.

On these accounts I do not hesitate to recommend Hamilton's elixir, as a valuable medicine, and deserving public attention.

LUTHER MARTIN.

Mr. Abijah Healy, Bridge-street, Baltimore, was cured by one bottle of Hamilton's elixir, of a very complicated disorder occasioned by a severe cold caught several months ago—He breathed with the greatest difficulty, and was often thrown into weakening sweats when he attempted to walk any distance, and his voice would frequently fail in such a degree that he could only attempt to whisper; he has been upwards of six weeks without a return of his complaints, and desires to give this public testimony in favour of this invaluable medicine.

DR. HAMILTON's GRAND RESTORATIVE

IS recommended as an invaluable medicine, for the speedy relief and permanent cure of the various complaints which result from dissipated pleasures—juvenile indiscretions—residence in climates unfavourable—the constitution—the immoderate use of tea, frequent intoxication, or any other destructive intemperance to the unskilful or excessive use of mercury—the diseases peculiar to females, at a certain period of life—bad layings in, &c. &c.

And is proved by long and extensive experience, to be absolutely unparalled in the cure of

Nervous disorders	Violent cramps in the stomach and back
Consumptions	Indigestion
Lowness of spirits	Melancholy
Loss of appetite	Gout in the stomach
Impurity of blood	Pains in the limbs
Hysterical affections	Relaxations
Inward weaknesses	Involuntary emissions
Seminal weaknesses	Obstinate gleets
Fluor albus (or whites)	Impotency, &c. &c.
Barrenness	

In cases of extremity where the long prevalence and obstinacy of disease has brought on a general impoverishment of the system, excessive debility of the whole frame, and a wasting of the flesh which no nourishment or cordial could repair, a perseverance in the use of this medicine has performed the most astonishing cures.

HAMILTON's

ESSENCE AND EXTRACT OF MUSTARD,

A safe and effectual remedy for gout, rheumatism, palsey, sprains, bruises, pains in the face and neck, &c.—And has performed more cures in the above complaints, than all the other medicines ever before made public.

From Dr. Weatherburn.

Wythe county, Virginia.

Gentlemen,

I purchased at your shop the preparations you call *Hamilton's Essence or Extract of Mustard*, which I believe has perfectly removed a chronic rheumatism (of that kind named sciatica, or of the hip joint) under which I had laboured for a long time, and which had baffled every article in the Materia Medica, and every mode of treatment received into practice for the cure of this obstinate disease.—If you think this letter useful you are at liberty to make it public. Yours, &c.

P. WEATHERBURN.

JOHN HOOVER, rope-maker, *South Second-street*, between Mary and Christian-streets, Philadelphia, voluntarily maketh oath as follows, namely—that his wife Mary Hoover was so severely afflicted with violent rheumatism, very dangerously situated, the consequence of a severe cold after lying in, as to be confined to her bed for several weeks, and was at length reduced to the melancholy apprehension of remaining a cripple for life, notwithstanding the most respectable medical advice was followed, and every probable remedy attempted; when seeing several cases of cures performed by Hamilton's Essence and Extract of Mustard, they were procured from Mr. Birch, No. 17, South Second-street. The first application enabled her to walk across the room, and the use of one bottle restored her to her usual state of health and strength. *JOHN HOOVER.*

Sworn and subscribed before *Ebenezer Fergusson*, Esq; one of the justices of the peace for Philadelphia county.

HAMILTON's WORM DESTROYING LOZENGES.

Which have within four years past cured upwards of *one hundred and twenty thousand* persons of both sexes, of every age, and in every situation, of various dangerous complaints arising from worms, and from obstructions or foulness in the stomach and bowels.

This medicine bears no analogy whatever of similar title, so commonly complained of as operating with violence; on the contrary, a particular excellence of this remedy is its being suited to every age and constitution; contains nothing but what is perfectly innocent, and is so mild in its operation that it cannot injure the most delicate pregnant lady, or the tenderest infant of a week old, should no worms exist in the body; but will, without pain or griping, cleanse the stomach and bowels of whatever is foul or offensive, and thereby prevent the production of worms and many fatal disorders. They are particularly efficacious in carrying off all gross humours and eruptions; feverish and bilious complaints, and are the safest and mildest purgative that can be used on any occasion.

DESCRIPTION OF WORMS,

And the symptoms by which they are known.

WORMS which infest the human body, are chiefly of four kinds, viz. the Teres or large round worm, the Ascarides or small maw worm, the Cucurbitina or short flat white worm, and lastly, the Taenia or tape worm, so called from its resemblance to tape—this is often many yards long, and is full of joints—it is the most hurtful and most difficult to cure.

Among the symptoms attending worms are, disagreeable breath, especially in the morning; bad and corrupted gums—itching in the nose and about the seat—convulsions and epileptic fits, and sometimes privation of speech,—starting and grinding of the teeth in sleep—irregular appetite, sometimes loathing food, and sometimes voracious—Purging, with slimy and fœted stools—vomiting—large and hard belly—pains and sickness at the stomach—pains in the head and thighs, with lowness of spirits—slow fever, with small and irregular pulse—a dry cough—excessive thirst—sometimes pale and unhealthy countenance, and sometimes the face bloated and flushed.

Persons afflicted with any of the above symptoms, should have recourse to *Hamilton's Worm destroying Lozenges* which have been constantly attended with success in all complaints similar to those above described.

A dose of this medicine given occasionally during the warm season, will effectually prevent the vomiting and purging of children, a dreadful disorder which annually destroys thousands of the infant part of our cities. It is likewise the mildest and most certain remedy known, and has restored to health and strength a great number when in an advanced stage of this fatal complaint. Particular and plain instructions are given for every part of the necessary treatment in such cases.

Children generally take this medicine with eagerness; having a pleasing appearance, and an agreeable taste.

CASES OF CURES.

(Selected from thousands) the authenticity of which any person may ascertain, either by letter or personal application.

TAPE WORM.

Mr. SAMUEL FULLER, *Inn-keeper, on the Harford road, ten miles from Baltimore*, began about 20 months ago to be grievously afflicted with a tape worm, which increased fast in size and strength, so as to excite the most horrid sensations by its writhing motions and intolerable pains, resembling the gnawing and tearing of his bowels, which deprived him of his necessary sleep, and caused such dreadful apprehensions as cannot be conceived but by one in a similar situation—his appetite wasted rapidly, and with that his strength, so that he was unable to attend to any business—when he heard of some excellent cures performed by Hamilton's worm lozenges, he took a large dose, which brought away about FOUR YARDS of the worm *(now in the possession of Lee & Co.)*—but a renewal of his pains soon convinced him that this monstrous reptile had recovered its first vigour—Application was made to Lee & Co. for more of their medicine, with their advice—from which resulted the total expulsion of his formidable enemy, in several pieces, which he supposed to be SIX or EIGHT YARDS more. A few months have since elapsed, and Mr. Fuller is now in perfect health. The above facts are well known to a numerous circle of his neighbours, and himself will gratify any who may wish to make further inquiries on the subject. Although Hamilton's worm lozenges produce such powerful effects, when necessary, yet they are perfectly innocent and mild in their operation on the human body, even taken in large doses, as Mr. Fuller will testify—their peculiar mildness is abundantly evident in innumerable cures of infants.

Communicated by Dr. John Spangler, York-town, Pennsylvania.

Letter from the reverend Mr. JOHN MOLTHER, minister of the Moravian church, in York-town.

York, January 4th, 1802.

Dear Sir,

Dr. Hamilton's lozenges have been recommended to me as a very adequate means for the cure of children afflicted with worms, I procured a box for the use of my family, to try, whether by means of this medicine, I might be enabled to gain a point, which to accomplish, different other means had proved abortive. My eldest boy had a very sickly appearance, was very restless at night, grew leaner from time to time; in short, he seemed to be in a precarious state of health, *which would yield to none of the medicines administered*, until I gave him two doses of lozenges, agreeably to the directions, which carried off a substance to all appearance a mere mucus, but upon close inspection quite replete with very small living animals. Not one of that sort of worms which usually afflict children, came from him. Since that period he grew remarkably better in health, and though lean, has got a fresh and lively complexion. Upon different occasions I have used this medicine as a purging substitute, and found it to answer exceedingly well, without bringing on belly-ache, or any of those disagreeable sensations, so often occasioned by purging medicines. Upon the whole, I judge this medicine to be, besides its main object, one of the most salutary means for restoring lost appetite, and promoting a proper state of digestion, by carrying off that bilious substance, which engenders so much indisposition both among children and adults.

I am, Sir, your most obedient servant,

JOHN MOLTHER.

DR. HAHN's TRUE and GENUINE GERMAN CORN PLASTER.

An infallible remedy for corns, speedily removing them root and branch, without giving pain.

THE PERSIAN LOTION,

So celebrated amongst the fashionable throughout Europe,

As an invaluable cosmetic, perfectly innocent and safe, free from corrosive and repellent minerals, (the basis of other lotions) and of unparallelled efficacy in preventing and removing blemishes of the face and skin of every kind, particularly freckles, pimples, inflammatory redness, scurfs, tetters, ringworms, sunburns, prickly heat, &c.

The Persian Lotion operates mildly, without impeding that natural, insensible perspiration which is essential to health—Yet its salutary effects are speedy and permanent, rendering the skin delicately soft and clear, improving the complexion and restoring the bloom of youth. Never failing to render an ordinary countenance beautiful, and an handsome one more so.

THE RESTORATIVE POWDER FOR THE TEETH AND GUMS.

This excellent preparation comforts and strengthens the gums, preserves the enamel from decay, and cleanses and whitens the teeth, by absorbing all that acrimonious slime and foulness, which suffered to accumulate, never fails to injure and finally ruin them.

DR. HAHN's GENUINE WATER.

A sovereign remedy for all diseases of the eyes, whether the effects of natural weakness or of accident, speedily removing inflammations, defluxions of rheum, dullness, itching, and films on the eyes, never failing to cure those maladies which frequently succeed the small-pox, measles, and fevers, and wonderfully strengthening a weak sight. Hundreds have experienced its excellent virtues, *when nearly deprived of sight.*

TOOTH-ACHE DROPS.

The only remedy yet discovered which gives immediate and lasting relief in the most severe instances.

THE SOVEREIGN OINTMENT FOR THE ITCH.

Which is warranted an infallible remedy at one application, and may be used with the most perfect safety by pregnant women, or on infants a week old, not containing a particle of mercury, or any dangerous ingredient whatever, and is not accompanied with that tormenting smart which attends the application of other remedies.

THE ANODYNE ELIXIR,

For the cure of every kind of head-ache.

INDIAN VEGETABLE SPECIFIC,

A safe and speedy remedy for a certain disease.

"An ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure."

For the prevention and cure of bilious and malignant fevers,

IS RECOMMENDED

DR. HAHN's ANTI-BILIOUS PILLS.

The operation of these pills is perfectly mild, so as to be used with safety by persons, in every situation, and of every age.

They are excellently adapted to carry off superfluous bile, and prevent its morbid secretions; to restore and mend the appetite; to procure a free perspiration, and thereby prevent colds, which are often of fatal consequences; a dose never fails to remove a cold, if taken on its first appearance. They are celebrated for removing habitual costiveness, sickness at the stomach, and severe head-ache, and ought to be taken by all persons on a change of climate.

ANNAPOLIS:
Printed by FREDERICK and SAMUEL GREEN.